

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Our Cuban Consuls Prepare for Flight

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Post tomorrow will say: "Directions have been given to the consuls in Cuba to repair at once to Havana, in order that they may be able to leave the island without danger, in case of war. Arrangements have been made for General Lee's safe withdrawal if such action becomes necessary. The American newspaper correspondents in Havana are also to be given the utmost protection and they will be allowed to leave with General Lee."

A dispatch from Key West says: The steamer Mascotte from Havana, which arrived tonight, brought a dozen or more French and English bankers and merchants who had left Cuba under telegraphic instructions from the houses they represent in their respective countries. The urgency of their instructions was such that no delay was incurred by them in winding up their business.

POSITIVELY

President McKinley Will Not Send His Message

BEFORE NEXT TUESDAY

It is No Small Thing to Produce Such a Document.

AND CONGRESS MEANTIME

Is Not Expected to do Anything Rash --News of the Spanish Flotilla Pleases the President.

Washington, April 2.—The quietude of the White House tonight was in striking contrast with the intense activity and repressed excitement of the past few days. For several hours the president was alone in his private library busily engaged in the preparation of his forthcoming message to congress. No callers were received except by appointment and with the two or three whom the president did see early in the evening, he conversed very briefly.

At 11:30 o'clock tonight, General Grover arrived positively, after an extended conference with the president, that the message would not be sent to congress before next Tuesday.

The participants in the conference were Senator Hanna, General Grover and Judge A. C. Thomas, president of the criminal law classification committee. Attorney General Griggs was present a short time.

General Grover said there was nothing new in the Spanish situation tonight. "Not the slightest change in perspective," he said. "The president is carefully considering his message and it will be a memorable document."

"No," he replied to an inquiry, "it will not be sent to congress on Monday. It will not go before Tuesday. It is no child's play to prepare such a paper as the president will give to congress and to the country. It will thoroughly review all of this government's diplomatic negotiations with Spain relative to Cuba and will contain such recommendations as will appeal to the sense of right and justice of the American people—just such recommendations as every friend of President McKinley has reason to expect from one so patriotic and devoted to his country as he is."

"Do you expect any action by congress on Monday in advance of the president's message?" General Grover was asked. "Oh, no," he replied. "Congress will be entirely willing to await the action of the president. Everybody thoroughly realizes that the chief executive of this country cannot be taken by the throat in a matter of this kind. He must have time to formulate his message in his own way. President McKinley for many weeks has been under a terrible strain, and is beginning to show the effects of it. He will communicate to congress and to the country as soon as possible, and there is no doubt that congress will respect his desires in the matter."

During the conference the Associated Press news that the flotilla had not yet arrived at Porto Rico, and that the probabilities were that it was now at the Cape Verde Islands was communicated to the president. It was received with much satisfaction, the president reading aloud to the others present the note conveying the information.

Commenting upon the information, General Grover said: "That naturally relieves the strain upon the situation and modifies it considerably."

HOW SPAIN'S CASE STANDS
Nothing Left But to Await the Doom of that Terrible Message.

Washington, April 2.—The issue between the United States and Spain remains unchanged. No communications having any bearing upon the situation have passed between this government and Spain since last Thursday night, when Minister Woodford transmitted the reply of the Sagasta ministry to the president's propositions of two weeks ago. Both governments appear to accept the issue as made up, and are shaping their course accordingly. This being the case, the view to universally entertained, even by representative men of the administration, that congress, upon receipt of the president's message early next week, will take action which is almost universally expected must result in a servance of the relations of the two countries.

This was in part foreshadowed by the action of the senate committee on foreign relations today in agreeing to a resolution favorable to the independence of Cuba and for armed intervention, if necessary, to secure independence.

OF EUROPEAN MEDIATION.
With the crisis so near at hand, it is believed that if any European intervention of mediation is to come it will be within the next few days. It was said, however, at the state department, late this afternoon, that no offer of European

mediation had yet been officially transmitted to this government. It was the general understanding that friendly overtures of this nature were looked for at almost any time from France or Austria, and it was reported during the day that the presence in Washington of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland was in connection with mediation from Rome. It was stated in high authority at the state department that no overtures of this character had taken official form, nor was the state department advised that any such steps were in contemplation.

THE CASUS BELLE.
It is the understanding in official circles, based upon information, that the recognition of Cuban independence would not in itself be regarded by Spain as a casus belli. But at the same time there is little doubt that such recognition of Cuban independence would be followed by the withdrawal of the Spanish minister and his entire suite from Washington and the termination of Spain's diplomatic representation at Washington. Such withdrawal is one of the last steps preceding actual recourse to war. It is probable, however, that the withdrawal of the Spanish minister, following the recognition of independence, would not be so much an indication of war, as it would be an emphatic protest by the Spanish government against the recognition of the independence of a colony over which Spain aims to exercise complete sovereignty.

Although this recognition of independence is not considered a casus belli by which Spain could declare war, yet it is deemed in diplomatic circles as a step which would have consequences inevitably terminating in war. For that reason it is said that the recognition of the independence of Cuba is likely to be no less grave than intervention.

POLO SITS ON A VOLCANO.
The Spanish minister continues his outward calm, although he feels that the relations are extremely strained and that his stay in Washington may not be long continued. To some of his diplomatic associates who called today he said that his conscience was perfectly clear, as he thought that Spain's cause was a just one, and for this reason he felt no agitation. His position is trying, however, as the Spanish legation has been subjected to a number of petty indignities within recent days. These are of such a petty character that they have not been called to the attention of the government officials, although police officers were detailed to see that the offenses were not continued and that no acts of vandalism or personal indignities were committed.

SPAIN'S MAINE REPORT.
The state department today received the full report of the Spanish commission which investigated the destruction of the battleship Maine. This document has been expected for some days, but it was not until today that it reached Washington, by a special messenger from Havana.

It proved to be a most bulky and voluminous document, of far greater length than the report of the American court of inquiry. The text, as delivered to the state department, is in Spanish, and it will take some time for the elaborate document to be translated. It covers at least 150 closely written pages of official paper, double the size of foolscap. The Associated Press early in the week gave a complete and official synopsis of this Spanish report, the result of which is that the explosion of the Maine occurred inside of the ship, and that no evidence existed of any exterior explosion.

THE "DEAD FISH" ARGUMENT.
Admiral Irwin today was among the witnesses before the senate committee on foreign relations, which is making a thorough inquiry into the Maine disaster. His testimony was regarded as important in meeting the position of the Spanish commission that a mine did not explode under the Maine, as no dead fish were found in the harbor. Admiral Irwin is an expert on torpedoes and submarine explosions and he told the committee that he never knew fish to be killed by such explosions.

THE MAINE A CASUS BELLE.
The White House was as usual a central point in the great activity of the day, and the president saw many public men. Some of the largest upon the president that the Maine incident be put forward as a casus belli, the general Cuban subject being subordinated to it. Among these was Representative Marsh of Illinois, who said, after talking with the president:

"I want to see the president to tell him that the basis of our declaration of war should be the destruction of the Maine and the slaughter of American sailors. That was a foul and intentional blow at the American people, the American flag and American honor. It was done by Spanish authorities. It was this foul blow which aroused the American people. The general condition of affairs is a blow at humanity; the other was a blow at us."

THE VOICE OF TRADE.
Many senators, including members of the foreign relations committee, and members of the house today received telegrams from conservative business men in their states counselling pacific action in Cuba. Some of them commented quite vigorously regarding them and the fact that they seem to come simultaneously from different sections.

THE PELAYO AND CARLOS V.
Late this afternoon the navy department was informed of the sailing of the Spanish ships Pelayo and the Carlos V from Havre and Toulon, France, for Cartagena, Spain. The officials suppose that these vessels have been at the French ports for some necessary repairs and are returning to Cartagena, where there is a Spanish naval station, for such additional work and them as may be necessary preliminary to any active service they may be called upon to perform.

Secretary Alger today authorized an al-

BAWLS

Germany's Ox, Lately Gored by the Cuban Bull.

SPAIN MUST MUZZLE HIM

Or William's Matadors Will Jump Into the Ring.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.)
Berlin, April 2.—The sentiment in Germany, in official and unofficial circles, early today was that the Hispano-American crisis has veered considerably during the course of the week, and is now decidedly more favorable to the United States. This, it is asserted, is partly due to the moderation of President McKinley and the conservative manner in which the United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, has dealt with the authorities at Madrid, and partly to the bitterness engendered by the alleged wanton attack of a band of insurgents upon the German sugar refineries at Camaguey in the Trinidad district of the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, and the murder of four persons connected with the refinery, on March 15, which has taught Germany that Spain is unable to protect even the lives of foreigners in Cuba. As previously announced, the German foreign office is demanding immediate and full redress for this outrage, and a German warship will soon be sent to Havana if satisfaction is not forthcoming in short order. The Spanish ambassador here, Senor Meldez De Vago, has had lengthy conferences with Baron Von Buelow, the German minister for foreign affairs, who convinced the ambassador that Germany intended to have complete satisfaction, including an indemnity for the property destroyed and for the lives taken.

The ambassador was also informed that unless the redress was forthcoming, Germany would herself act, secure damages and punish the offenders. As an incentive to quick reparation, Baron Von Buelow added that previous orders had been issued to the commander of the German warship Geler to sail in the direction of Cuba. The Spanish ambassador promised that he would exert himself to the utmost to comply with the German demands.

AMERICAN CLAIM JUST.
The newspapers here are also changing their tone and now concede, in the main, the justice of the American demands, acknowledging that Washington has acted with the moderation which many another government would not have shown under similar circumstances.

The Cologne Gazette, the Vossische Zeitung, the Lokal Anzeiger, and other leading newspapers highly eulogize President McKinley's calm statesmanship and express confidence that whatever he ultimately decides will be dictated by some good reason.

WILLIAM IS FRIENDLY.
The United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, in an interview said that Washington, he had not formally inquired of the German government what its attitude would be in the event of war. He had nevertheless been repeatedly assured informally by Baron Von Buelow that Germany would in no case assume an unfriendly attitude towards the United States, nor join in any possible combination of the powers having that end in view. In regard to Emperor William's personal views, Mr. White said he majesty has been grossly misrepresented by the foreign press. The emperor has repeatedly given Mr. White to understand that he felt most favorably disposed towards the United States, and his sympathies are with the United States in this crisis. It is in fact, on unexceptionable authority, that so far from the Sunday Special's dispatches from Berlin of Saturday last being Emperor William's views, the fact is that soon after the loss of the battleship Maine, during a dinner party his majesty asked a number of admirals for their opinions as to the cause of the disaster. The admirals thought it was due to an internal explosion, whereupon the emperor briefly remarked that he differed with them. Since then he has repeated his opinion on several occasions.

ENGLAND REGRETS THE WAR
But Has Concluded That There's Bound to be a Fight.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
London, April 2.—The nervousness of the stock market, which was emphasized by a sudden drop of points in Spanish bonds at the opening of the stock exchange, has been fully reflected in diplomatic circles, which have experienced almost as much difficulty as outsiders in extracting facts from the mass of contradictory statements regarding the Hispano-American crisis today. Beyond opinion generally that matters were nearing a crisis, there was not a man in London of real weight who was willing to risk an opinion as to whether the outcome would be peace or war. Even now there is a difference of opinion, but the distinctly warlike tone of the great mass of evidence, and the marked divergence of the United States demands and Spain's proposals, have led the majority to conclude that the parting of the ways has been reached, unless

within a few hours Senor Sagasta is able to give assurances that the delay he asks for will ensure the complete freedom of Cuba.

WHY EUROPE IS UNEASY.
It is not too much to say that Europe regrets it, though for different reasons, some because genuinely friendly nations are involved and others because they dread that the war bacillus will spread and aggravate the feverish spirit of unrest already in evidence in the Old World. To the last, therefore, it is hoped that a solution will be found, even when Spain is apparently intractable. The best informed persons believe Spain is only temporizing, as it is recognized there is difficulty in the Spanish government accepting without demur the demands of the United States, in view of the danger of a revolution and the overthrow of the monarchy. So, though realizing the imminence of hostilities, the apparent hopelessness of averting war has come as a shock. It was generally believed that the enormous majority obtained by Senor Sagasta in the new cortes would make him master of Spain and permit him to yield to the inevitable, but it seems that some 75 per cent of the voters, who did not participate in the elections, including the army and the Barcelona and other merchants who are vitally interested in Cuba, do not propose to allow him a free hand. They have been among the most fervent in the patriotic demonstrations of the past few days.

THE FEELING IN LONDON.
General interest in the situation is intense. All the news bulletins are eagerly scanned, and in the lobbies of the house of commons yesterday evening there were animated discussions of the crisis. Interest has been enhanced by the statement of a prominent ship-owning member of the house of commons that the United States during the day had been firing very large sums for 19-knot steamers.

Although the consensus of opinion is that there is no escape from hostilities unless the unforeseen, as so frequently happens in politics, changes the course of events, there are a few hopeful people left.

HAS SOME HOPES OF PEACE.
Mr. James Bryce, M. P., president of the board of trade and author of "The American Commonwealth," is quoted as saying: "Somehow I fancy that, as near as the two parties may have drifted toward war, it is possible to witness so frightful a calamity. I know President McKinley and all his administration and I know they do not wish for war. In fact, none of the really clear-headed men in the United States want war. They can see too far."

GOOD ADVICE FOR SAGASTA.
Opinion in London has been little influenced by the specious character of Senor Sagasta's counter-proposal. As an official of the foreign office remarked: "The Americans will naturally decline to accept such proposals as a sufficient guarantee that a power which has so long patently failed to discharge its duties in humane administration cannot be trusted to give effect to its tardy conversion."

The foreign official added: "The responsibility resting upon each party is terrible. Happily nothing will be done so effectively to quicken the feeling of responsibility among Spanish statesmen as the prospect of having to face immediately the grim consequences of persistence in an uncompromising force."

"Reading between the lines of Senor Sagasta's proposals, I have reason to think he does not mean to drive matters to extremes, and that he will learn from the construction put upon them that his condition will not receive the United States' duty of intervention, compelled, as the Americans are, by a sense of moral obligation, to take action in the matter. So, if Senor Sagasta is as strong as he is unquestionably well-meaning, he persuades his countrymen to accept unreservedly the American conditions."

INDEPENDENCE OMITTED.
The positive semi-official declaration telegraphed last night to the Associated Press from Madrid, in which it was announced that no proposition containing the slightest allusion to the independence of Cuba, either with or without indemnity, has been made to the Spanish government; that the government was not prepared to reject any such propositions, and that there is no party or statesman in Spain disposed to listen to such a solution of the crisis, has created a mild sensation here, as it has been assumed that the independence of Cuba was the crux of the difficulty. It has even been suggested in pro-Spanish circles that the war party in the United States launched this device in order to upset diplomatic negotiations at Madrid.

SENOR JURADA'S DEVOTION.
Spanish circles here have been much excited by the publication of an interview with the Spanish consul-general here, Senor Jurado, who conveyed the impression that if the settlement of the difficulty was left to the Spaniards of London, Spain would fight; but other people here point out that the Spaniards do not change the volcano which is beneath them. They respect the United States of "bluffing," and believe she is afraid to come to close quarters. In addition, the Spaniards have a profound faith in the infallibility of their fleet.

Senor Jurado tersely expressed the feeling of his compatriots, saying: "If my country were me, my money, my clothes, everything, I shall have all, even to my last shirt button."

SPAIN SEKS FRIENDSHIP.
From the extraordinary activity at the Spanish legation here it is evident that Spain is seeking the friendly offices of the foreign office. Indeed, it is generally thought that the frequent visits of the

JUST

Let Spain Bring That Flotilla if She Dares.

HIRAM MAXIM'S BROTHER

Has Made a Gun That Would Ruin it at One Shot.

Lewiston, Maine, April 2.—A dispatch to the Journal from Wayne, Maine, says: Hudson Maxim, a brother of Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the famous Maxim rapid-fire gun, has just invented a gun that in its awful destructive force goes far beyond Hiram's. It is called the Maxim aerial torpedo, and is designed for coast defense and naval work. As its name implies, the torpedo is fired into the air instead of being shot along the surface of the water. In fact, it is used the same as any cannon or mortar. The gun from which it is fired has a bore of 20 inches. It will throw a ton of dynamite a distance of five miles, and the torpedo strikes anywhere within 200 feet of a warship it will shiver it to atoms.

Mr. Maxim has also invented a smokeless powder to use with the torpedo.

FLOTILLA HAS NOT ARRIVED
It is at the Cape Verde Islands, and Not at Porto Rico.

New York, April 2.—A telegram of inquiry, addressed to the manager of the cable station at San Juan De Porto Rico, regarding the report that the Spanish torpedo flotilla had arrived there, tonight elicited a response that the flotilla had not arrived.

Madrid, April 2.—The statement cable last night that the torpedo flotilla of Spain had arrived at Porto Rico was taken from a newspaper here. Investigation shows the announcement to be erroneous. The Spanish flotilla has arrived at the Cape Verde Islands and it is said will proceed after coaling.

As it has taken the Spanish torpedo flotilla nine days to make the Cape Verde Islands from the Canary Islands, which they left March 24, it should, going at about the same rate of speed, take the flotilla about twenty-six days from now to reach Porto Rico from the Cape Verde Islands, supposing the flotilla was able to coal and start again today, which is unlikely.

Washington, April 2.—The Associated Press bulletin announcing that the Spanish torpedo flotilla was at the Cape Verde Islands, off the west coast of Africa, instead of at Porto Rico, was received with a good deal of satisfaction at the navy department which was without information of its own on the whereabouts of the flotilla. The islands are more than 2,000 miles from Porto Rico and it is the opinion of naval experts that at the very best ten or twelve days would be the least time within which they could make the run across.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE
Mercer Mr. Angell Forgets That Cuba is Thinking of Spain.

Boston, April 2.—George T. Angell, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, today sent to President McKinley the following telegram:

"If I were the president of the United States (which I am not) I would not hesitate to say to congress, if it becomes necessary, and to the whole civilized world, that in the present condition of negotiations with the Spanish government, we have, in my judgment, no more right to force Spain into a war and kill perhaps 50,000 of the young men of our country to serve in her armies and navy, than a pirate has to commit murder on the ocean or a highwayman to commit murder on the land."

Signed: "GEORGE T. ANGELL," "President of the American Humane Society, representing 1,000 Hordes of Mercy in the United States and elsewhere."

EFFORTS TO MEDIATE
Spanish Claim is Made That Europe Will Be With Her.

Madrid, April 2.—A. M. M. The ministerial organ, El Globo, in a leading article, implicitly confirms the statement of the correspondent of the Associated Press that the foreign powers are using every effort to mediate between the United States and Spain, and that peace is likely to result. A conference was held here last night which was attended by the ambassadors of the leading powers, several of whom had been United States Minister Woodford during the day.

El Globo says the Spanish, seeing that the sympathy of the powers is openly with her, will forward not only in defense of her own rights, but as the champion of Europe against aggressive action by the United States.

El Correo Espanol says that the mail steamer Alfonso XIII arrived at Coruna on Friday, having on board two prisoners charged with an attempt to blow up the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo in Havana harbor. It is also rumored that Julio Anibal Barquero and a correspondent of a New York newspaper were implicated in the attempted outrage.

GOVERNORS

Are Heard From to Some Purpose in War Preparations.

BLACK OF NEW YORK

In Conference With the State Military Authorities.

ARIZONA TROOPS OFFERED

Fingree is For War, But Prefers Peace If It Could Be Made to Answer the Same Purpose.

Albany, N. Y., April 2.—Governor Black returned here tonight on a special train from Canada, where he had gone with a party of friends on a pleasure trip. Immediately after his arrival a military conference was held at the executive chamber, attended by the governor, Adjutant General Tillgham and Major Dearborn, the United States army representative at the headquarters of the National Guard. The conference, which lasted two hours, was held for the purpose of discussing thoroughly the contingencies which would follow a declaration of war. In response to a request received this afternoon from the secretary of the navy an order issued to Captain Miller, commanding the state naval militia, directing him to designate and send to Philadelphia four officers of the militia to aid in the preparation for active service of the two monitors which are to form a part of the defense of New York harbor.

ARIZONA'S REGIMENT.
Phoenix, A. T., April 2.—Companies for a cavalry regiment to serve in Cuba are being formed in the principal towns of Arizona. This evening Governor McCard offered a regiment to the president in the following message:

"Honorable H. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington:
"I am authorized to at once recruit a regiment of cavalry in Arizona. We are prepared to once add such a command. Would improve upon the great value of such a regiment, composed as it would be, of expert horsemen, trained to hardships and acclimated to similar climate. Service has been ready to muster into service in ten days.
Signed: "MYRON M'CORD," "Governor of Arizona."

PINROBE WAR POLICY.
Detroit, Mich., April 2.—In response to an inquiry from the New York Times whether, in case of war, he would follow the lead of New York's governor in recommending an appropriation for placing the state troops on a war footing, Governor Fingree tonight wired as follows:

"I will recommend to the legislature now in session an appropriation of \$50,000 for arming and equipping the militia and volunteers for war service, and more if needed, and the enlistment of 100 men per company in case war is declared."

"I prefer, however, to recommend an appropriation twenty times that amount to free Cuba without war. To our country the good of the world, and their children for three generations thereafter pay for it."

"England's boys fight her wars; but her wealthy people pay for it by an increasing income tax as high as any other. Therefore, I prefer peace to war for us, for war is hell as General Sherman said."
"H. E. FINGREE, Governor."

LA LUCHA COMPLAINS
That the Reconcentrados are Selling Their Supplies.

Havana, April 2.—La Lucha, in an editorial under the caption, "Commece in Philanthropy and Charity," today says that many business houses in Havana ceased using supplies outside the island, finding it possible to get their stock much more cheaply in other parts of Cuba. This, the paper says, is due to enormous smuggling operations made possible by the admission of relief supplies from the United States free of duty, and it demands that the government impose duties on such relief supplies, thus preventing the illegal entry of goods, "which is a serious unfair to the government's resources."

La Lucha claims that many persons who formerly never earned or had a dollar are becoming well-to-do through their connection with the relief work.

It is claimed by merchants in interior towns that the reconcentrados are selling pork to the grocers for eleven cents a pound in silver. This pork costs four cents a pound to send to Havana.

Havana is, in all appearances, quiet and orderly, whatever hostile feeling may exist being well restrained. United States Consul-General Lee has been assured that every effort will be made to ensure the safety of the city and its surroundings.

London, April 2.—The Easter exodus has begun among fashionable people, in spite of the excellent though "fast windy" weather prevailing. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough go to Paris.

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Sunday, April 3, 1898

Weather For Wichita Today:
Fair; colder; north winds

Sun--Rises, 5:40; Sets 6:20
Moon--Sets, 3:44.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. No Message Before Tuesday

Germany's Ox Gored in Cuba

Hudson Maxim's Invention

State Action For Raising Troops

2. Hegler is Supreme Court Clerk

3. Wichita Livestock Market

Gains in the Stock Market

4. Spanish Royalty Ready for Flight

Pope Leo Labors With McKinley

5. City Sues the County

Stanley Has Fifty Delegates

6. Miss Evans Entertains

Want Midland Extension

7. Lake Front Case Decided Again

8. Fight on Premier Salisbury

War Spirit in Oklahoma

9. English's Sunday Editorial Page

10. Gossip For Wichita People

11. Yesterday's Events in Washington

12. SPAIN'S FRIENDS AT WORK

To Get Her Out of the Predicament

Madrid, April 2.—Via Bayonne, France, April 2.—In spite of the gloomy aspect prevailing this morning the Associated Press correspondent hears today that Spain may find a way out of the difficulty and grant all President McKinley has asked, though in a different form. A diplomat friendly to both nations made strong representations today to an influential Spanish minister, urging Spain to accept America's moderate demands, which he approved, and representing that if it was not done this week it would be too late. It is further learned that these representations had a decided effect.

Much pressure has been brought to bear on the papa nuncio, urging him to ask Spain to grant an armistice, and at the same time issue a rescript to the insurgents, urging them, as faithful sons of the church, to accept. The plan is likely to succeed.

It is not doubted that the great difficulty in the way of Spain making such an offer is the turbulent army officers, who, it is generally admitted, would endeavor to precipitate a revolution were an armistice offered at the suggestion of the United States.

Various misleading accounts of yesterday's conference have been published, indicating a long and impressive discussion. All that happened was that Senor Moret, the minister for the colonies, read the Spanish note, General Woodford, without expressing an opinion, promised to transmit it to Washington, and after the most friendly interchange of compliments the conference ended.

The Spanish counter-proposals are brief. They begin with a reference to the Maine, which did not for a part of the United States' suggestions. Spain expresses regret at the "accident," and that it occurred in Spanish waters, suggesting that the question of Spain's responsibility be referred to arbitration.

The note then declines the good offices of the United States government in regard to the reconcentrados and an armistice. In regard to the armistice, the note says that the matter is in the hands of the Cuban government, intimating that an armistice would be granted if the insurgents asked for it.

The newspapers today are extremely jubilant over the display of patriotism at the opera house last evening, but it was to a great extent manufactured enthusiasm. All the office holders were expected to subscribe, and did so. The same is true of the army officers.

From entirely reliable information it can be ascertained that the government has adopted measures to mobilize, at any moment, the available military officers of the country. Orders have already been given to the garrison at Madrid and other military captain generalships to reinforce all the maritime posts at a given moment, and the militia and supporters of the government of Lugares will proceed immediately to the Balearic Islands.

The newspapers announce that they have patriotically agreed to obey the expressed desire of the government and publish nothing respecting the movements of the army or navy.

Spain will immediately get out of foreign waters all the warships she has already purchased, but no purchase of new ships is possible. She is adopting the same measures for war material contracted for abroad.

Large orders for coal to be used for the Cuban service have been given.

It is reported that the Spanish naval department has received numerous orders from the native and foreign mercantile marine to prepare privates.

Senor Sagasta is alive in the gravity of the situation and seems inclined to believe that this bold front will deter the United States from pushing its demands to war.